

Scudder Oration

Farrington will discuss emergency medical care

The war against sudden death and disability, going on now for seven years, will be outlined by J. D. Farrington, MD, FACS, Minocqua, Wisc., during his delivery of the 11th Scudder Oration on Trauma this afternoon.



DR. FARRINGTON

Dr. Farrington is chairman of the Subcommittee on Ambulance Services, of the Committee on Emergency Medical Services, National Research Council/National Academy of Sciences, and chairman of the Subcommittee on Emergency

Services-Prehospital, American College of Surgeons. He will present his oration, "The Seven Years' War", at 1:30 in the Lindheimer Room of McCormick Place.

Although we have won several important battles, Dr. Farrington says, we have not yet won the war. Many improvements have been made in the area of emergency medical services since 1966, when the National Highway Safety Act was passed and the struggle began, but progress is slow and there is still much to be done. Dr. Farrington will detail this progress, in what he claims, his many personal statements.

The Scudder Oration, so named in honor of the first chairman of the College's Committee on Fractures, predecessor of the Committee on Trauma. Dr. Scudder gave the first lecture in 1929.

Curtis P. Artz, MD, FACS, Charleston, chairman of the ACS Committee on Trauma, will introduce Dr. Farrington and will preside during the session.

Pettis: chance of national health bill dim this session

International trade, pension reform, and the national debt have dimmed prospects for any kind of health bill this year, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee told an audience in the Lindheimer Room of McCormick Place yesterday.

"But next year is another matter", Congressman Jerry L. Pettis (R-Calif.) said, in delivering the annual American Urological Association lecture. He added that it is difficult to predict the precise form any national health insurance program will take.

"I look for an approach that will preserve the private practice of medicine and the free choice of physicians and patients as well", he stated. "As far as I am concerned, any national health insurance program must maintain the traditional freedom of a doctor, while using federal money only to insure that no American goes without decent care just because he cannot afford it."

"At most, only a handful of my colleagues in Congress want to nationalize our health delivery system. Most of us are sensible enough to realize that socialized medicine means turning doctors into politicians and politics into a medical specialty", Pettis continued.

He predicted that the committee on ways and means will report some kind of a health bill to the house, and that it will probably be a combination of the bills before the committee.

Mr. Pettis went on to describe how, in his opinion, the true value of our system was brought home to him this past July when he visited the People's Republic of China.

"I had been in China in the forties and, at that time, the concept of public health was non-existent. Preventive medicine was practically unheard of."

"A simple illness often degenerated into a serious and, at time, fatal malady. Overpopulation made epidemics the rule, not the exception", he stated.

"Today, things are different in China. Health care has been upgraded to a point, primitive by our standards, but immensely better than the past. Mass campaigns have eliminated many disease-carrying pests which, in turn, reduced the number of health hazards."

"Villages and cities are clean, for the most part, and the people

look healthy compared with 30 to 40 years ago", he continued.

And while China has come far since 1949, Congressman Pettis went on to add: "Any nation with a despotic government, any nation where the state is all important, any nation that measures the value of an individual solely in terms of what he contributes to the state, can accomplish much".

Congressman Pettis concluded his talk by urging his audience, as individuals, to keep in touch with their representatives.

"Refuse to let them forget how you feel about legislation that affects you and your patients."

"As a group, you must continue to take an active part in the legislative process by working through your surgical and medical societies", he stated.

"And be positive in your approach", he concluded.

First of two 'Papers' sessions to be held today

A second Papers Session, added to last year's Clinical Congress program due to the high popularity of this feature, will again be presented during this year's Congress. A total of 16 papers concerning clinical and laboratory work not previously presented or published will be delivered during the two sessions.

Today's Papers Session will include eight papers, and will begin at 10 am in the Lindheimer Room of McCormick Place.

Titles include: Symptomatic Sliding Hiatal Hernia: Surgical Treatment Ignoring the Hiatus; Recent Experience in the Management of Cancer of the Colon and Rectum; Clinical Auxiliary Liver Transplantation; Subphrenic Abscess.

Also, Results of Conservative Treatment of Breast Cancer After 10 to 15 Years; Human Amniotic Membranes as a Temporary Biologic Dressing; Endoscopic Retrograde Cholecho-

pancreatography in the Diagnosis of the Jaundiced Patient; and Clinical Study of 100 cases of Acute Pancreatitis.

The remaining eight papers will be presented Thursday at

1:00 pm in Arie Crown Theatre at McCormick Place.

Basic research findings continue to be given in the Forum on Fundamental Surgical Problems.



JOHN PAUL NORTH, above, director of the American College of Surgeons from 1961 to 1969, cut the ribbon Saturday morning in dedication ceremony of the John Paul North Room on the eighth floor of College headquarters. Watching the deft incision into the ribbon are, from left, C. Rollins Hanlon, director of the College; J. Englebert Dunphy, chairman of the Board of Regents; and William M. Leebron, MD, FACS, who served a residency under Dr. North and is secretary of the John Paul North Surgical Society. Drs. Hanlon and Dunphy paid tribute to Dr. North's service to the College and Dr. North said, "It is wonderful to be remembered and the Regents couldn't have done anything to please me more".



BEER IN PITCHERS AND PIZZA BY THE ROLL was the fare at a party Friday evening co-sponsored by the College and the Health Care Exhibitors Association for industrial exhibitors and College staff. Among those present were, from left, Charles Riall with Davis & Geck, which is the distributor for College films and producer of the Cine Clinics for the Congress since 1951; Bob T. O. Osterlund with Johnson & Johnson; Jim Rogerson with GRS&W; John Evers, general manager of SG&O; Fred Spillman, ACS convention manager; Bob Rothwell with Grumman Health Systems, a new exhibitor this year; Howard Elfman, executive secretary of HCEA, and Mrs. Charles Riall. Music was provided by the Red Garter banjo band.



OFFICIALS AND DIGNITARIES of the College hear the welcoming remarks of Bentley P. Colcock, chairman of the Board of Governors, at the annual Board of Governors dinner Sunday evening at the Conrad Hilton. Other guests at the dinner included this year's Honorary Fellows, Honorary Fellows named in past years, and past presidents of the College.

Live TV begins today, three procedures set

Telecasts of surgical procedures will begin today and will continue each day through the remainder of the Congress. Each program is televised live from the Loyola University Foster G. McGaw Hospital in Maywood, Ill., and shown in color in the Chicago Room of McCormick Place.

Simultaneous communications among the operating surgeon, moderator, and panelists will be provided. Too, the moderator, present in the Chicago Room, will be able to relay questions from the viewers to the panelists, located in a studio near the operating suite.

Today's programs will begin at 10:30 with Robert J. Freeark, MD, FACS, of Maywood, performing a gastrointestinal hemorrhage procedure. The moderator for this operation will be Robert M. Zollinger, MD, FACS, of Columbus, Ohio.

Ob/Gyn opens today's medical motion pictures

Today's Motion Pictures Exhibitions will open with a morning session on gynecology and obstetrics. Seven films are scheduled for this specialty, to begin at 9:00 in the John Evers Theatre at McCormick Place. Films concerning general surgery, and the Symposium on Spectacular Problems in Surgery complete the Tuesday program of motion pictures.

The general session features nine films and will span the afternoon from 1:30 to 5:00 in

The first afternoon procedure is scheduled for 1:30, when Frank A. Folk, MD, FACS, of Maywood, will perform an operation for carcinoma of the breast, which will be moderated by George E. Block, MD, FACS, of Chicago.

A coronary artery bypass procedure, performed by Roque Pifarre, MD, FACS, of Maywood, and moderated by Vallee L. Willman, MD, FACS, of St. Louis, is scheduled for telecast at 3:30.

In consideration of conflicting schedules, two of today's procedures will be taped and rerun on Wednesday for those who were unable to observe the live telecasts. Operation for carcinoma of the breast will be shown at 8:30 am, and procedure for gastrointestinal hemorrhage will be repeated at 3:30 pm, both can be seen in the Chicago Room, at McCormick Place.

the McMahan Theatre at McCormick Place. Eleven films have been selected by the Committee on Medical Motion Pictures of the ACS for presentation at the Symposium on Spectacular Problems in Surgery. This program will be shown at 7:30 pm in the Grand Ballroom of the Conrad Hilton Hotel. A special slide-talk will be presented by John K. Lattimer at approximately 9:30 following the last Symposium film. (See related article, page 4.)

Correction

In the Sunday/Monday issue of the *Clinical Congress News*, we inadvertently and consistently misspelled the name of the person delivering the John H. Gibbon lecture. The correct spelling is John W. Kirklin, MD, FACS. Our apologies to Dr. Kirklin.

MESSAGES

791-6607 791-6608
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Enzyme jump observed in the obese

Obesity has been described by various authors as resulting from producing too much insulin, the presence of too many or too large fat cells, imbalances on the part of the brain in controlling hunger, and to psychiatric illness.

A team from the University of Florida reported yesterday that the obese person has a marked elevation in the intestines of enzymes that help absorb sugars. They suggest that the elevated enzyme level may be associated with faulty hormonal regulatory mechanisms and that obesity could be a result of derangement in these controls.

Patients studied were those referred for intestinal bypass procedure. They have ranged in weight from 240 to 550 pounds. Using techniques that measure the level of enzyme activity, the authors compared the lining of the intestines of obese people to those of normal. Ten of the 12 obese patients showed a significant increase in the levels of the enzyme, disaccharidase. The two patients not showing elevation of their disaccharidase were taking insulin. Their blood sugars were well controlled. Another patient who was receiving insulin, but whose blood sugar was elevated, showed moderately elevated disaccharidase levels.

"We postulate that there is an intricate hormonal feedback mechanism that may either be associated with insulin or with blood glucose levels", said the authors, J. P. O'Leary, MD; J. I. Hollenbeck, MD; and J. J. Cerda, MD.

Registration facts & figures

As of 5:00 pm Monday
Doctors 7,407
Ladies 814
Exhibitors 1,552
Visitors 288
Press and staff 336
Total 10,397

Outdated human blood may meet most substitute criteria

A whole blood compound made from outdated human blood has been used as a substitute for animal whole blood by investigators at the University of Alabama.

Wilfred F. Holdefer, MD, FACS and Edmund A. Dowling, MD, said the product meets most of the criteria of an ideal blood substitute, which should be free of reactions such as allergy or fever, not interfere with typing and cross-matching, have the ability to combine and release oxygen, have good storage potential, and be retained in the blood system of the body for effective periods of time.

"In general, the solutions used today for replacement of whole blood and body fluid losses are excellent, but none of them have the capacity to transport oxygen, a function which is peculiar to blood", Dr. Holdefer said yesterday.

The interest in hemoglobin solutions was stimulated in part because of the ability of the hemoglobin to combine with, transport, and release oxygen. Experimental studies with early forms of hemoglobin solutions resulted in damage to the kidneys and interference with the blood coagulating mechanisms. Further refinements in process-

ing have resulted in a more purified solution called SFHS (stroma-free hemoglobin solution) which had no adverse effects upon kidney function or the blood coagulation mechanism.

The source of the solution is human whole blood which has exceeded safe storage time in blood banks. During bypass and isolated heart perfusion, the SFHS performed as well as whole animal blood. There was no indication of damage or tissue reaction as a result of a species difference.

"At the present time, the experimental use of SFHS suggests potential value", said Dr. Holdefer. "It would be a significant advance in the treatment of patients where large quantities of whole blood are required, such as in mass disasters. This solution also might be useful in other areas which require significant volumes of whole blood, such as heart surgery and organ preservation. If animal blood could be used, an enormous combined source would be available and the chronic shortage of whole blood might be alleviated. Many more studies must be completed before this solution can have clinical application".

Critical period four hours to preserve muscle area

If the heart muscle stricken with a coronary occlusion can be revascularized with a blood supply within four hours, some of the muscle area can be preserved, according to a research report presented yesterday.

Heart attacks due to obstruction of a coronary artery have become a surgical problem in some situations, said John R. Soeter, MD, University of Hawaii School of Medicine, Honolulu. Emergency operative procedures are at times possible. Another artery or vein from the patient is used to bypass the obstructed coronary artery segment, thus restoring blood flow to the heart beyond the obstructed point.

It has not been known how many hours after the acute obstruction occurs that the surgical procedure can be done with the hope of halting progression of the heart muscle death.

Dr. Soeter and his collaborators studied the progression of the size of infarcts in monkeys following acute obstruction of a major coronary artery and the effect of restoration of blood flow on the size of the infarcts. Tissue studied indicated that revascularization up to four hours after the occlusion decreased the area of infarction.

Collaborating in the study were Gregg T. Smith, BS; Glenn T. Suehiro, BS; and J. Judson McNamara, MD, FACS.



SURGICAL FORUM SALES are going well this year, according to Dorothy Kluk, member of the College's accounting department. Two of the first Fellows to buy a copy are Robert B. Rutherford, left, of Englewood, Colorado, and Charles F. Frey, Ann Arbor. The volume is being sold in the registration area of McCormick Place for \$5 a copy. On Monday, Dorothy, who has been selling the volume for the past 15 years, had a new experience. Yoshihiko Kubo, of Sapporo, Japan, put three \$100 traveler's checks on the counter and said, "I'll take 60 copies". Yoshihiko is at Hokkaido University School of Medicine.

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Surgeons learn 4R's of medical reporting

Stretching their attendance at the Clinical Congress by two additional days, 114 surgeons spent last weekend in the Pick-Congress hotel to participate in the College's Fourth Annual Course in Scientific Communication.

Titled "The Four R's of Scientific Communication: Reading, Writing, Rhythmic, and Reason", the course was designed to teach physician-authors how to write a scientific paper that will meet the basic requirements for acceptance by editors of medical journals.

The course, chaired by Lois DeBaKey, PhD, Professor of Scientific Communications at Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, was divided between plenary sessions and six one-hour workshops running concurrently. The workshops were moderated by a faculty including Selma DeBaKey, Professor of Scientific Communications at Baylor; Franz Ingelfinger, MD, editor of the *New England Journal of Medicine*; Helen Evans Reid, MD, Director of Medical Publications, The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Richard Warren, MD, FACS, Chief Editor, *AMA Archives of Surgery*; Karl Heumann, PhD, Executive Editor, Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Bethesda, Md.; and Heinz R. Kuehn, Director of Publications, American College

of Surgeons.

Saturday's plenary sessions were devoted to presentations explaining the various elements of scientific writing and publishing and covered topics such as "Formula for Cogent Medical Exposition", "The Scientific Abstract", "Reading the Galley Proofs", and others. Also included was a presentation on "How to Make a How-to-Movie". Sunday's sessions included topics such as "Scientific Validity", "Editorials and Letters to the Editor", and "The Ethics of Writing". Lectures on the art of public speaking and the skills of putting together a slide presentation were given at the Saturday and Sunday luncheon, respectively.

The workshops were devoted to group discussions of samples of scientific writing submitted by the participants—and edited by the workshop faculty—in advance of the course.

At the end of each day, a panel of editors representing major medical and surgical journals answered participants' questions about editorial policy and requirements for acceptance of papers.

Studies establish validity of routine transplant support

The pumping performance of a transplanted heart is mildly to moderately depressed for the first three days and gradually recovers spontaneously so that by the fourth day after operation, normal or near normal levels for cardiac output are present, according to an investigation reported yesterday.

A Stanford University team, where 59 human heart transplants have been done, found the early postoperative depression of the cardiac graft and the spontaneous recovery in animal studies after observing similar action in man.

"These studies have been par-

ticularly useful in establishing the validity of routine pharmacological support of the transplanted human heart for the first three days postoperatively", Edward B. Stinson, MD, reported. "During this period, doses of supporting drugs can be reduced so that by the fourth day after transplantation, the human cardiac graft is capable of spontaneously supporting normal circulatory functions.

"Isoproterenol in low doses significantly improves graft function during the depressed interval and is now used routinely in the management of heart recipients", he said.

Errata in Congress program

In listing, on page 29, the conferral of Honorary Fellowships, we transposed the names of the presenters, and mis-located one of them. The correct listing should read: Lars-Erik Gelin, MD, will be presented by Jonathan E. Rhoads, MD, FACS; Antonio Gonzalez-Revilla, MD, FACS, by William F. Meacham, MD, FACS; G.R.E. Meyer-Schwickerath, MD, by P. Robb McDonald, MD, FACS; and Sir Andrew Watt Kay, FRCS, by

Walter C. MacKenzie, MD, FACS of Edmonton, (not Allan D. McKenzie of Vancouver).

Also, on page 77, the correct spelling of the presenter of the second topic (Session I) is Newton C. McCollough, MD, FACS, Miami.

And, on pages 26 and 98 and in the participants' index, the entries for Bruce V. MacFadyen should read Bruce V. MacFadyen, MD, Houston.



PUTTING IN TWO EXTRA DAYS of work before start of Clinical Congress, 114 participants in the 4th annual ACS Course in Scientific Communication listen to lecture on cogent medical exposition in the Pick Congress hotel.

Prostaglandin aid in shock survival rate

Prostaglandin, a chemical compound found normally in many tissues of the body, is useful in treatment of shock, according to animal studies presented to the Congress yesterday.

Seventy-five percent of animals in shock survived when treated with the compound while only 25 percent of those not treated survived, George W. Machiedo, MD, reported. Collaborators were Craig S. Brown, MD; Jeffrey E. Lavigne, MD; and Benjamin F. Rush, Jr., MD, FACS, of the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey-New Jersey Medical School, Newark.

The prostaglandins are a family of lipid acids, originally discovered in semen and seminal vesicles. They have been shown to be associated with most mammalian tissues. Their physiological roles are not clearly defined, but it seems unlikely that they are hormones in the classical sense. Instead, they may be "local hormones" formed within tissues in response to some stimulus. They then exert their effects locally.

Dr. Machiedo postulated that prostaglandin improves the outcome in shock by several actions. It has been shown that an infusion of the drug in animals increases the amount of blood that the heart pumps per minute, while at the same time decreases the resistances to flow of the blood vessels in the tissues of the body. This increases the amount of blood available to the tissues. Prostaglandin also decreases the amount of harmful enzymes released by the tissue during shock.

"It is hoped that further experiments will more precisely define how the drug works in shock and eventually if it is equally effective in humans suffering from shock", said Dr. Machiedo.

Louisville Alumni

The University of Louisville School of Medicine will hold a reception for staff, alumni, and guests from 6:30 to 8:00 pm in Suite 906, Conrad Hilton tonight.

Electrodes in donor heart indicate beginning rejection

A new method that permits early detection of rejection in a heart transplant was presented yesterday by a team of Stanford investigators who said that placing electrodes on the upper chambers of the donor heart immediately after operation showed voltage drops that were indicative of beginning rejection.

"Experimental work in dogs showed that during acute rejection episodes, the voltage of the QRS complex on the atrial electromyogram decreased and that following successful reversal of the rejection episode, the voltages increased again to their previous levels", said

Philip K. Caves, MB, FRCS.

"These wires have now been attached to the donor heart in 15 human heart transplant recipients. Our experience has shown that in man rejection is also heralded by a fall in QRS voltage on the atrial electromyogram and that the voltage is improved again with adequate immunosuppressives. The pacing wires have been left indwelling for 4 to 6 weeks without complications".

Edward B. Stinson, MD; Eugene Dong, Jr., MD; and Norman E. Shumway, MD, FACS, were associated in the study.

Purified hemoglobin shows promise as blood substitute

A purified solution of hemoglobin removed from human red blood cells has shown promise as a blood substitute, but its use has been accompanied by severe bleeding in experimental animals. A group from Hektoen Institute for Medical Research of Cook County Hospital, Chicago, has found that the bleeding was due to an anti-clotting compound in the red blood cell. This substance has been purified

and may be synthesized, according to a report presented yesterday.

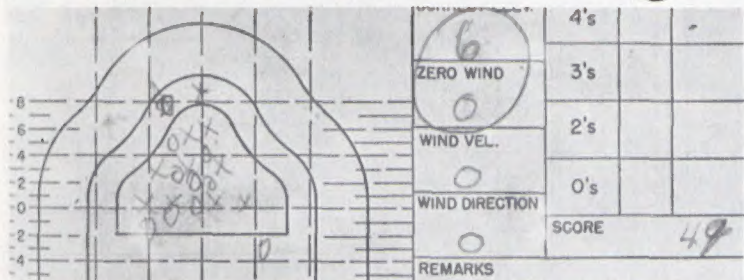
"Such a synthetic product, closely related to a natural anticoagulant, might be of great value in the treatment of such problems as abnormal clot formation in arteries and veins", said Alan Cochin, MS, associate director of surgical research department.



THE ATTRACTIVE MESSAGE AND INFORMATION BOOTH located in the registration area of McCormick Place is new this year and has its first "customers" Sunday afternoon. The women with all the answers, Amelia Marolda and Rosemary Sidlo, have a combined 25 years experience answering questions for Congress registrants. There are special holders in which messages can be left by calling 791-6607. The booth is open during the registration hours.

Kennedy, Lincoln

Wounds of presidents to be studied tonight



The official Marine Corps score book of Lee Harvey Oswald, dated December 3, 1956, is one of the items of information Dr. John K. Lattimer will present. As shown here, Oswald, from 200 yards in a rapid fire sequence, scored 49 of a possible 50 points.

Tonight's motion picture exhibition on spectacular problems will include a detailed account of the medical and ballistic findings in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, compared with those of President Abraham Lincoln.

John K. Lattimer, MD, FACS, an ACS Governor and professor and chairman of the department of urology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, will deliver the presentation. He was the first non-government-sponsored physician permitted to review in detail all of the autopsy photographs, x-rays, bullets, clothing, braces, and related materials from the Ken-

nedy assassination.

Dr. Lattimer has done extensive experiments to determine whether many of the challenged aspects of the shooting were actually feasible or not. He will show the results of these experiments, and x-rays of simulations of the wounds of Kennedy and Governor Connally, as well as Lincoln.

Oswald's rifle score book will be shown, as well as excerpts from the Zapruder movie of the shooting, showing the facts of how the President was struck.

Dr. Lattimer's talk will be given in the main ballroom of the Conrad Hilton hotel at 9:15, following the last scheduled motion picture.

Ciné Clinic films begin Tuesday am

The Ciné Clinics, specially prepared teaching films, will begin today and continue on Wednesday and again on Thursday. These morning film sessions will be held in the Arie Crown Theatre of McCormick Place at 8:30.

The eighteen films to be shown portray exceptional surgical advances and were produced through the cooperation of the surgical suture firm of Davis & Geck. The authors of the motion pictures, selected in their areas of expertise by the ACS Committee on Medical Motion Pictures, will be present to discuss their films.

R. Kennedy Gilchrist, MD, FACS, Chicago, will preside at today's program, where six films will be shown and discussed. Six films will be featured tomorrow when Mark M. Ravitch, MD, FACS, Pittsburgh, will preside. The final session on Thursday will also include six motion pictures. Claude H. Organ, Jr., MD, FACS, Omaha, will moderate and conclude the Ciné Clinics for 1973.

For film titles as well as the names of the surgeons and discussants, refer to the official Congress program.

Era of heart transplants not over: Stanford group

It has been claimed that the advent of saphenous vein bypass procedures for coronary artery disease and other cardiovascular procedures has eliminated the usefulness of heart transplantation. Experience at Stanford University does not support the idea that the era of heart transplantation is over, researchers reported yesterday.

Since July, 1970, ten of 34 patients have come to transplantation after some other attempt at heart surgery. Nine of the ten patients are alive 6 to 36 months after transplant. The one-year survival rate is 90 percent.

"Transplantation is indicated when all lesser medical or surgical procedures have been exhausted", said Eugene Dong, Jr., MD. "The advent of myocardial revascularization has not changed that principle. The evidence indicates an increasing number of failures of coronary artery surgery coming to successful transplantation.

"Several patients in the group had a trial of coronary artery surgery with inadequate results. Several had an initial good result from previous surgery, but the disease progressed to the point where nothing but replace-

ment was technically feasible", he said.

The Stanford group had a major concern over the immunological effect of previous exposure to blood. Previous heart surgery involved blood transfusions which contain foreign white cells. It has been shown that patients who have undergone repeated blood transfusions on an artificial kidney may develop antibodies and reject any subsequent kidney transplant in an accelerated fashion.

"We found, in contrast, the opposite situation in the case of a single exposure to blood separated by an average of ten months before the transplant", said Dr. Dong. "That is, the heart recipient had a better result with a previous operation than the patient without a previous heart operation. We are studying the possibility that 'protective' antibodies may be formed as a result of the operation".

Dr. Dong's collaborators in the department of cardiovascular surgery were Edward B. Stinson, MD; Randall B. Griepp, MD; Alan S. Coulson, MD; and Norman E. Shumway, MD, FACS.

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Tuesday, October 16, 1973

Society of Air Force Clinical Surgeons
6:30 — 8:30 pm
Cocktail party for members & wives
Conrad Hilton, Dining Room #418

Association of American Medical Book Publishers

10:00 am — 12:00 noon
Annual business meeting
McCormick Inn, Room 4

Brooklyn and Long Island Chapter — ACS

6:00 — 7:30 pm
Reception for members & guests
Pick Congress, Buckingham Room

Boston University Medical Center — Dept. of Surgery

6:00 — 8:00 pm
Cocktail party for past & present staff, house staff, & alumni of the Med. School
Conrad Hilton, Waldorf Room

Buffalo, State University of New York

5:30 — 7:00 pm
Cocktail reception for all alumni & friends

Palmer House, Parlor A, 6th floor

Cancer Hospitals Alumni: National Cancer Institute, Memorial Hospital, Ellis Fischel Hospital, M. D. Anderson Hospital, and Roswell Park Memorial Institute

6:00 — 8:00 pm
Reception for alumni and guests
Blackstone, Mayfair Lobby Room

Christian Medical Society

6:30 — 10:00 pm
Dinner meeting for all surgeons & guests

Blackstone, Crystal Ballroom

Cleveland Clinic Education Foundation Alumni

6:00 — 8:00 pm
Reception for alumni
Blackstone, French Room

Denton A. Cooley Cardiovascular Surgical Society

6:30 — 8:00 pm
Reception for members & wives
Pick Congress, Plaza Room

Clarence Dennis Society
5:00 — 7:00 pm
Annual meeting
Essex Inn, Suites 214 & 216

Duke University Medical Alumni, sponsored by Deryl Hart Society
5:00 — 7:00 pm
Cocktail party
Blackstone, Sheraton Room

Editorial Board of the Journal of Surgical Research
2:30 — 3:30 pm
Meeting for members of the editorial board
Conrad Hilton, Parlor 534

Flying Physicians Association
6:30 social hour } for members of FPA
7:30 dinner }
Pioneer Court Restaurant,
401 N. Michigan Ave.
Contact FPA rep, registration area,
McCormick Place

Society of Head & Neck Surgeons and the American Society of Head and Neck Surgery
7:00 — 10:00 am
Breakfast meeting for executive council members only
Conrad Hilton, Parlor 415

James IV Association of Surgeons, Inc.
5:00 — 6:00 pm meeting
6:00 — 7:00 pm reception
Conrad Hilton, meeting/Private Dining Room #2 — Rec/Astoria Room

Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College
6:00 — 7:30 pm
Reception
Conrad Hilton, Room 415

University of Kansas Medical Center Dept. of Surgery
6:00 — 8:00 pm
Reception for UMKC Surg. alumni & FACS from state of Kansas
Conrad Hilton, Upper Summit

Maryland Chapter — ACS
6:30 — 8:30 pm
Cocktail party
Conrad Hilton, Parlor 413

Massachusetts General Hospital
6:00 — 8:00 pm
Reception for alumni & guests
Conrad Hilton, Lower Summit

The Roy D. McClure Surgical Alumni Association
5:30 — 7:00 pm
Reception & annual meeting
Pick Congress, Grant Park Room

The C. V. Mosby Company Editorial Board of Surgery
7:00 — 8:00 am
Breakfast meeting
Conrad Hilton, Parlor 412

The Surgical Section of the National Medical Association
12 noon
Luncheon meeting for members
Johnson Publishing Co.
820 S. Michigan Ave.

Society of Philippine Surgeons of America
6:30 pm — Cocktails
8:00 pm — Dinner
Continental Plaza,
cocktails/Windsor Room — dinner/Buckingham Room

National Prostatic Cancer Project
9:00 am — 12 noon
Restricted to participants
Conrad Hilton, Parlor 546

Nebraska Chapter — ACS
6:30 — 8:00 pm
Cocktail party & reception for candidates
Blackstone, English Room

New York Hospital — Cornell Medical Center (CUMC) Alumni Association
6:00 — 8:00 pm
Reception for CUMC & NYH alumni & guests
Pick Congress, Washington Room

University of Pennsylvania Medical Alumni Society
6:00 — 8:00 pm
Reception for alumni & guests
Conrad Hilton, Williford Ballroom B

Presbyterian-St. Luke's Alumni
6:00 — 8:00 pm
Cocktail
1725 W. Harrison, Room 600
bus will leave from the Conrad Hilton's 8th St. lobby entrance at 5:30

Ravdin-Rhoads Surgical Society
6:30 — 10:30 pm
Reception-Dinner
Conrad Hilton, Williford Ballroom A

Rhode Island Hospital
6:30 — 8:00 pm
Reception & Cocktail hour
Conrad Hilton, Beverly Room

James D. Rives Surgical Society
5:30 — 7:30 pm
Cocktails & alumni reunion for former LSU surg. res. & all LSU alumni
Blackstone, Regency Room

The University of Rochester Medical School
5:30 — 7:30 pm
Reception & cocktail party for alumni & guests
Blackstone, Hubbard Room

Roosevelt Hospital Surgical Service
6:00 — 8:00 pm
Cocktail party
Conrad Hilton, Parlor 545

Rush Medical College Alumni
6:00 — 8:00 pm
Cocktail party
1725 W. Harrison, Room 600
bus will leave from the Conrad Hilton's 8th St. lobby entrance at 5:30

Second Auxiliary Surgical Group
12 noon
Annual meeting
Conrad Hilton, Suite 1706-A

Second Auxiliary Surgical Group
8:00 pm
Annual banquet
Como Inn
546 N. Milwaukee Ave.

St. Luke's Surgical Service Alumni
5:00 — 7:30 pm
Cocktail reception for alumni
Blackstone, Envoy Room

Tulane Medical Center
6:00 — 8:00 pm
Reception for alumni, faculty & guests
Conrad Hilton, Bel Air Room

U.S. Army Institute of Surgical Research
5:30 — 7:30 pm
IRS annual alumni reception for alumni & guests
Conrad Hilton, Room 414

Upstate Medical Center, Department of Surgery
5:30 — 7:00 pm
3rd annual cocktail party for alumni
Conrad Hilton, Williford Ballroom C

Vanderbilt Medical Alumni Association
5:30 — 7:30 pm
Reception for alumni & guests
Pick Congress, Oxford Room

University of Virginia Medical School Foundation
6:00 — 7:30 pm
Cocktail reception
Drake, UVA Hospitality Suite

Yale University School of Medicine Alumni
6:30 pm
Cocktail party for alumni & guests
400 E. Randolph, Apt. 3130,
hosts: Drs. Hastings K. Wright and C. E. Anagnostopoulos